

**BOROUGH OF DENBIGH**

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WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH  
RECEIVED  
10 SEP 1952

# **ANNUAL REPORTS**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

<sup>M.</sup>  
**H. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

AND THE

**SANITARY INSPECTOR**

**T. H. ALDRICH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.**

**For the Year Ending**

**31st December, 1951**



*With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health*



# TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1951. During the year the Denbigh Borough joined with the Ruthin Borough, Llanrwst Urban District, the Rural District of Hiraethog and the Rural District of Ruthin to form the Western No. 2 Health Area. This area now has a joint Medical Officer who is also Assistant County Medical Officer with duties associated with the Examination of School Children, Examination of Mentally and Physically Handicapped Children, attendance at Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics and the immunisation of Infants and School Children against diphtheria, whooping-cough and small-pox. I was appointed to this post, and commenced duties on the 1st June 1951. I am, therefore, responsible for the health of the Borough for the second half of the year, the first half having been the responsibility of Dr. Trevor Lewis, who has served you for many years. I would like to record my appreciation of the very kind way in which Dr. Lewis handed over the various registers and explained to me the form in which they had been kept and also how he administered his duties. I would also like to thank the officials, and in particular the Sanitary Inspector. They have all given me very welcome assistance in a new post.

During the six months, I have been greatly handicapped by lack of proper office accommodation and no clerical assistance. Having to do all the clerical work myself, I have found it very difficult to find time to get down to the practical side of the work. This is to be remedied early in the new year.

The PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE includes the Mayor, and all members of the Town Council. Chairman: Alderman Robert Hughes.

## *Medical Officer of Health:—*

Dr. M. Jones Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1st June 1951).

Dr. J. Trevor Lewis, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Retired 31st May 1951).

## *Sanitary Inspector:—*

Trevor H. Aldrich, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1st August 1951).

M. Evan Morris, M.R.S.I., F.S.I.A. (Retired 31st July 1951).

*Part-time Pupil Assistant:—* Alun Hughes.

The Sanitary Inspector also performs the duties of Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, the Shops Act, Market Superintendent and Salvage Officer.

The following statistics are given for the information of the Council:—

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Area of the Borough .....	9,072 (acres)
Population, Census 1931 .....	7,249
Registrar-General estimated population (mid 1951) .....	8,469
Number of inhabited houses 1951 (Est.) .....	1,922
Rateable Value (Net Annual Value) .....	£37,820
Sum represented (Net Annual Value) .....	£147

### *Social Conditions.*

Conditions remain unaltered. The Town is an important Market Centre for the surrounding well populated Agricultural Districts. Industries in the Borough are mainly agricultural or allied to agriculture. The Limestone Quarry, Railway Company, North Wales Counties Hospital for Mental Disorders, and the Crosville Bus Company provide employment for many in the town. One clothing factory and a Laundry are operative in the Borough and employ female labour. There is little unemployment in the Area.

### *Comparability Factor:—*

For Births .....	1.47
For Deaths .....	0.93

### *Live Births:—*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate .....	59	52	111
Illegitimate .....	2	3	5
Total .....	61	55	116

Birth rate per 1,000 population (crude) .....	13.7
Birth rate per 1,000 population (corrected) .....	20.1

*Still Births :—*

	—	2	2
Still Birth rate per 1,000 population .....			0.24

*Infant Mortality :—*

Legitimate .....	2	1	3
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	2	1	3

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....	25.9
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*Deaths :—*

	55	56	111
Mortality rate per 1,000 population (crude) .....			13.1
Mortality rate per 1,000 population (corrected) ...			12.1

The following table shows how statistics compare with those for 1950 and with those for England and Wales for 1951.

	<i>England and Wales 1951.</i>	1950.	1951.
Population .....	—	8,202	8,469
Birth rate .....	15.5	17.92	20.1
Infant Mortality rate ...	29.6	51.6	25.9
Still Birth rate .....	0.36	0.97	0.24
Maternal Mortality rate	0.79	—	—
Death rate .....	12.5	13.41	12.1

The Infant Mortality rate has fallen well below that for 1950, and is below the national rate. Three lives were lost during infancy, the causes being :—

Age 1 Day—Respiratory failure. Frailty, Twin.

Age 3 Days—Cerebral Hæmorrhage. Rapid delivery.

Age 10 months—Pneumonia. Dentition.

There were two still births.

The total loss of Infant life is, therefore, 5. Whether these were avoidable it is difficult to tell.

Table showing causes of death :—

	1950.	1951.		Total.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Tuberculosis :—				
Respiratory .....	2	3	2	5
Other .....	1	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases .....	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—	—
Polionmyelitis .....	—	—	—	—
Malignant Diseases :—				
Stomach .....	5	3	1	4
Lungs, etc. ....	2	—	—	—
Breast .....	2	—	1	1
Uterus .....	—	—	—	—
Other .....	6	4	4	8
<i>Total Cancer Deaths .....</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>13</i>
Measles .....	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases .....	1	—	—	—
Leukæmia .....	—	—	—	—
Diabetes .....	—	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	9	6	8	14
Coronary Disease .....	9	9	2	11
Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	7	2	3	5
Other Heart Disease .....	31	13	20	33
Other Circulatory Disease .....	1	—	—	—
Influenza .....	1	1	1	2
Pneumonia .....	4	—	—	—
Bronchitis .....	6	2	4	6
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach, etc. ....	1	2	—	2
Gastritis, Diarrhœa, etc. ....	1	—	1	1
Appendicitis .....	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases .....	—	—	—	—
Nephritis .....	5	4	4	8
Prostatic Hyperplasia .....	1	3	—	3
Maternal Causes .....	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .....	1	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	9	2	3	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	1	—	—	—
All other Accidents .....	2	—	—	—
Suicide .....	2	—	—	—
Homicide .....	—	—	—	—
<i>All Causes .....</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>111</i>

The above table shows the causes of death, and the number of deaths from the same causes in 1950 are given.

Deaths from Tuberculosis has increased from 2 to 5.

There were no deaths from other Infectious Diseases apart from 2 deaths due to Influenza.



Cancer claimed 13 victims, a decrease of 2 on the 1950 total. Cancer deaths could be avoided to a great extent. Early diagnosis and treatment could lead to cure. Anyone suspicious of the fact that they suffer from Cancer should not remain silent, but should seek the advice of their doctors. Mass Radiography will often show an early cancer lesion in the chest.

Diseases of the Heart and Vascular system claimed by far the greater number of victims, and there is a big increase over the number for the previous year. One must consider that deterioration of the heart and blood vessels take place when one grows older, and several deaths recorded in the Borough were of people in the older age group. Old age alone does not explain the increased death rate from heart diseases.

It is pleasing to note that there were no deaths from accidents on the road or in the home during 1951.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Causes.

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1951:—

<i>Notifiable Diseases.</i>	<i>In age Groups.</i>								<i>TOTAL.</i>
	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 — 5 Years.</i>	<i>5 — 15 Years.</i>	<i>15 — 25 Years.</i>	<i>25 — 45 Years.</i>	<i>45 — 65 Years.</i>	<i>65 Years and over.</i>	<i>Ages Unknown.</i>	
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Observation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever .....	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever Observation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis Ob- servation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	2	6	2	2	—	12
Other form of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Pneumonia .....	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	9	13
Measles .....	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	3	12
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Observation .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	3	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	22
Observation Typhoid .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Total .....</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>70</i>

Cases of Chicken Pox and Mumps were notified from Schools, but as these diseases are not notifiable, correct figures are not available.

Diphtheria still remains an unknown disease in the Borough. This is due to the fact that Immunisation is carried out by the General Practitioners and also at the Clinic. Immunisation is offered at 8 months and again at 5 years and 10 years of age, when booster doses are given.

Whooping cough—22 cases were notified. During the latter part of the year, immunisation against whooping cough has been undertaken at the Clinic. Infants are immunised from an early age, and booster doses are given at ages of about 3 years and 5 years. It is too soon to tell yet what the results of this will be. It is hoped that the dreaded whooping cough, with its many complications, will become unknown as is the case with diphtheria.

Vaccination against small-pox has also been undertaken at the Clinic during the last quarter of the year. This is more essential than ever now that rapid travel arrangements are made from foreign countries where small-pox is epidemic.

The following figures show the number of children immunised in the Borough during 1951, and were supplied by the County Health Office at Wrexham:—

*Diphtheria:—*

Number immunised under 5 years .....	109
Number immunised over 5 years .....	8
Number given booster doses .....	66

This gives the following percentages:—

Between 1—5 years .....	83.4%
Between 5—15 years .....	92.3%

*Whooping Cough:—*

Number immunised under 5 years .....	1
Number immunised over 5 years .....	Nil

*Combined injections of Diphtheria and  
Whooping Cough Vaccine :—*

Number immunised under 5 years .....	18
Number immunised over 5 years .....	Nil

*Vaccination :—*

Number vaccinated against small-pox—Primary	216
Re-Vaccination	45

The Tuberculosis Register shows that the following suffer from Tuberculosis. Figures given are for December 1951.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Pulmonary .....	56	57
Non-Pulmonary .....	17	19

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the town in November, and below are details of the Survey of the General Population :—

# MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

Details of Mass Radiographic Survey of Denbigh General Population, November 1951.

TABLE "A."

## ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Under 15		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60 & over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Grand Total.	2	2	50	101	60	85	64	87	76	102	31	24	283	399
Total Number of Persons Examined. Normal and Abnormal .....														
Total Number Found to be Abnormal .....														
Classification of Abnormal Cases :—														
(a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis														
(b) Needing further Observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....														
(c) Other Abnormalities of Chest ....														

# MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

## SURVEY OF DENBIGH GENERAL POPULATION

### NOVEMBER 1951

TABLE B

## DETAILS OF OTHER ABNORMALITIES

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Bronchitis and Emphysema .....	7	3	4
Cardio-Vascular Disease :—			
Acquired .....	5	1	4
Congenital .....	1	—	1
Healed Post Primary P.T. ....	3	—	3
Bony Abnormality .....	3	—	3
Pleural Thickening .....	1	1	—
Pneumoconiosis .....	1	1	—
<i>Total .....</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>15</i>

One case (0.15%) of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found and six (or 0.88%) were found to need further observation. Twenty-one (3.08%) of the population had other chest abnormalities. These were referred to their own doctor for treatment.

The Number of School Children examined were as follows :

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Denbigh Grammar School .....	106	39	67
Denbigh Secondary School .....	97	52	45

Of these, 2 Males and 1 Female were found to have abnormalities in the chest, but none had Tuberculosis.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

### IN THE AREA

#### LABORATORY PROVISIONS.

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway, and specimens are sent there for examination and diagnosis.

Water, milk and ice-cream samples are also sent here for examination.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service is controlled by the County Medical Officer and details of the Service will be found in his Annual Report.

Western No. 2 Area has an ambulance station at Denbigh, Ruthin, Cerrig, Llanrwst and Llangernyw, with one ambulance at each Station, making a total of 5 for the area. The ambulances deal with general and accident cases. Each Station is manned by voluntary personnel. To supplement the ambulances use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service, and local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances to transport infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

A full report of this service will be given in the County Medical Officer's Annual Report.

## CLINICS.

Clinics are held at the County Clinic, Middle Lane, as follows :—

*Infant Welfare.*—Alternate Wednesdays, the Medical Officer attending in the afternoons.

*Immunisation.*—Alternate Wednesday afternoons. Special Clinics have also been held by appointment.

*Ante-Natal.*—Alternate Wednesday mornings. Abnormal cases are referred when necessary to the Specialist Obstetric Clinic which is held on alternate Fridays. 112 expectant mothers attended the Clinics for the first visit, and there were 256 re-visits.

*Orthopædic.*—Clinics held alternate Wednesday mornings, the Surgeon attending once every three months.

*Physiotherapy.*—This Clinic is held twice a week and patients attend by appointment.

*Dental.*—Dental Clinics are held periodically when School Children are examined and treated. Dental Clinics for expectant mothers are held by appointment, and the following table gives the attendances and treatments given :—

# DENBIGH BOROUGH.

	Number Examined.	Number needing Treatment.	Number Treated.	Number made Dentally fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers .....	10	6	6	3
Children under 5 years of age .....	—	—	—	—

	Extrac- tions.	Anaesthetics. Local. General.	Fillings.	Scaling or Scaling and Gum Treat- ment.	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment.	Radio- graphs.	Dentures Provided.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers 16	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Children under 5 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held at Llandudno, Chester and Bangor for diagnosis and treatment.

## NURSING SERVICES.

This area is served by a Health Visitor who attends at the Clinic and carries out domicilliary visits.

There is one midwife in the area, who also does Home Nursing, and she is a Queen's Nurse.

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICES.

The number of Home Helps in this area is one. She attended one confinement case. It is extremely difficult to find suitable women to enter this service.

## HOSPITALS.

Infectious Diseases.—Cases requiring hospitalisation are taken to Colwyn Bay, Wrexham and Hawarden.

General Medical and Surgical cases are treated at the Denbigh Infirmary, which also has Maternity Beds.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

No action was found necessary under Section 47 of this Act. One aged person was visited and found to need hospital care. She eventually entered hospital voluntarily and, therefore, legal action was not necessary.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

Water is supplied to the Town by a Statutory Undertaking, viz., the Denbigh Water Coy., the Village of Henllan being supplied from the Hafod Water Works controlled by the Borough Council. Both supplies proved satisfactory during the year.

No samples of water were taken for bacteriological or chemical examination. No complaints were received regarding the water supplied.

Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains :—

(a) Direct to houses .....	1,845
(b) By stand-pipes or well .....	50



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

The Sanitary Inspector's Report on work carried out for the year ending 31st December 1951 is appended.

The following report was received from Mr. Evans:—

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken under the above Act in the Borough of Denbigh during the year ended the 31st December 1951.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>No. taken.</i>	<i>Not Genuine, or</i>	
		<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Sub-Standard.</i>
Milk .....	7	6	1
Butter .....	2	2	—
Jam .....	1	1	—
Tinned Vegetables .....	1	1	—
Salad Cream .....	1	1	—
Plum Pudding .....	1	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	13	12	1

The retail sample of Milk shown in the above table as "Not Genuine" was deficient in Solids-not-fat, but the deficiency was so slight as not to justify further action. No added water was present.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

THOS. H. EVANS,  
Chief Inspector,  
County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,  
Wrexham.  
10th March 1952.

## RAINFALL

The following table showing the rainfall was kindly supplied by the North Wales Counties Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders.

## RAINFALL IN 1951

At Mental Hospital Gardens—in the County of Denbigh.

Rain Gauge.—Diameter of Funnel—5 ins.

Height of Top above Ground—1 ft.

Height of Ground above Sea Level—316 ft.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Total. Depth. ins.</i>	<i>Greatest fall in 24 hours. ins. Date.</i>		<i>No. of days with .01 in. .04 in. or more. or more.</i>	
January .....	2.51	0.32	12	19	7
February .....	3.26	0.75	19	20	17
March .....	5.54	0.61	21	22	20
April .....	1.52	0.24	13	14	11
May .....	3.10	0.95	19	19	18
June .....	1.51	0.42	25	9	8
July .....	1.47	0.45	20	15	10
August .....	3.95	0.75	11	23	19
September .....	2.26	0.47	14	16	13
October .....	1.33	0.71	20	8	6
November .....	5.96	0.73	4	30	23
December .....	5.08	0.75	27	25	20
	<u>37.49</u>			<u>220</u>	<u>172</u>

*Signature : S. L. FROST.*

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Council for the very kind welcome I received on taking up the appointment, and for the consideration you have given to any shortcomings during a rather difficult first half-year.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS.

5th July 1952.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Denbigh Borough Council.*

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending the 31st December 1951.

*Inspections Made.*

Public Health Act 1936 .....	670
Factories Act 1937 .....	86
Housing Act 1936 .....	46
Food & Drugs Act 1938 .....	220
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 .....	98
Shops Act 1950 .....	66
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951	2
National Assistance Act 1948 .....	4

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NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

*Public Health Act 1936.* Preliminary Notices—27 served, 18 complied with, 6 in progress.

*Housing Act 1936.* Preliminary Notices—5 served, 3 complied with, 2 in progress.

*Food and Drugs Act 1938.* Preliminary Notices—6 served, 5 complied with, 1 in progress.

*Factories Act 1937.* Preliminary Notices—5 served, 4 complied with.

*Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.* Preliminary Notices—2 served, 2 complied with.

Authority for the service of Statutory Notices was granted by the Council on all occasions when application was made, but no such notices were served. It is found that informal action invariably proved successful and many matters have been remedied by direct personal approach to the persons concerned, without the necessity for an informal notice.

No legal proceedings have been instituted under the above Acts during the year.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A considerable improvement in the efficiency of the refuse collection service is noted following the use of the new refuse lorry which was brought into commission during July. It has now been found possible to collect household refuse weekly in all parts of the Borough. Trade refuse is removed from business premises every week, Butcher's Shops, Fish Shops and Cafes being served twice a week if necessary.

Thirteen pail closets are now emptied by the Council in the Town and Village of Henllan, this is carried out by the refuse collectors and the services of a Contractor have been dispensed with.

All refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping at Meifod Quarry. This system is both satisfactory and economical. Five men are now employed in the Refuse Collection Service, one of the men being constantly at the Tip.

A very large number of dustbins in the Borough are defective and require replacement, many houses are entirely without any form of refuse receptacle. This state of affairs not only adds considerably to the cost of the refuse collection service, but also constitutes a danger to the health and comfort of the population. It is hoped that the position will improve during the forthcoming year, but efforts to deal with this matter are severely handicapped by the unsatisfactory nature of the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to the supply of dustbins to premises by Owners or Occupiers.

## SALVAGE.

The salvaging of paper, rags, ferrous and non-ferrous metals has continued as in previous years. During the year over 46 tons of paper was despatched to the mills, and four tons of rags, scrap metal, etc., were collected and sold.

## RODENT CONTROL.

A full-time Rodent Operator was appointed for the Borough and commenced duties on the 1st April 1951. Seven hundred and sixty-one properties were inspected as a result of which 77 infestations were discovered and action taken to secure their destruction. Domestic premises were treated free of charge by the Council, a charge being made for the treatment of all other premises to cover the cost of labour and materials.

The town sewers were examined and treated twice during the year and all Council property was kept under constant supervision.

## HOUSING.

The construction of 19 new houses was undertaken by the Council during the year and a further scheme for the building of 84 new houses and two bungalows is to be undertaken during the coming year.

The need for new houses remains acute, the position is aggravated by the number of sub-standard houses occupied by large families in the Borough and the continued occupation of houses in clearance areas.

Whilst the need for re-housing tenants of sub-standard and unfit houses is still a problem, it must be remembered that there are many families living in seriously overcrowded conditions for whom houses have still to be provided. It is apparent that housing remains the outstanding problem to be faced during the coming and following years.

Concerning the maintenance of property, it is obvious that house owners are having great difficulty in meeting the high and still rising cost of building repairs. The low controlled rent coupled with the high cost of maintenance is certainly the cause of the serious decline in the standard of maintenance of houses generally, and if many houses now rapidly falling into decay are to be saved, some revision of the present method of rent control is essential.

## FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1938.

Twenty-two premises are registered for the sale of Ice-Cream and two premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream. Nine premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and preserved foods, etc.

All the premises in the Borough used in connection with the manufacture, preparation or sale of food were regularly visited and the general standard of cleanliness was found to be consistently good.

Twenty-seven samples of ice-cream were taken, of which one was found to be unsatisfactory.



### *Inspection of Food.*

There are no slaughter houses operating within the Borough. Inspections of meat and food were made at shops, and the following foods were condemned :—

40 lbs. Mesenteric Fat.	1 lb. 2 ozs. Ox Kidney.	
6½ lbs. Ox Liver.	23 lbs. Ox Head and Tongue.	
1 6-lb. Tin Corned Beef.	35 Tins Cooked Ham, nett weight	
	458 lbs. 7½ ozs.	
11 tins Peas.	6 tins Pilchards.	34 tins Baby Foods.
41 tins Tomatoes.	18 tins Luncheon Meat.	1 tin Jellied Veal.
48 tins Milk.	2 tins Apricot Jam.	3 tins Ham (Small).
6 tins H.S. Brisling in Oil.	14 tins Beans.	20 tins Paste.
6 tins Carrots.	17 tins Sardines.	1 tin Chicken.
3 tins Grapefruit.	2 tins Beef & Potatoes.	8 tins Apples.
2 tins Greengages.	22 tins Onion Soup.	7 tins Fruit Juice.
7 tins Herrings.	1 tin Celery Soup.	11 tins Plums.
22 tins Cherries.	32 tins Vegetable Soup.	1 jar Plums.
22 tins Prunes.	2 tins Sausages.	1 tin Pears.
17 tins Salmon.	1 tin Orange Juice.	3 jars Apricots.
	1 tin Cooked Pork.	1 jar Pickles.
		1 cwt. Rice.

### MILK SUPPLIES.

Constant attention was given to the milk supplied by the three milk retailers within the Borough. Eight samples of milk were taken and tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, with the following result :—

	Satisfactory.	Un- satisfactory.
Tuberculin Tested .....	3	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .....	1	—
Pasteurised .....	2	1

### HOTELS AND PUBLIC HOUSES.

All Hotels and Public Houses were periodically inspected, and particular attention was paid to the securing of hot water for glass washing, suitable facilities for food preparation and storage and satisfactory sanitary accommodation.

### FACTORIES.

The fifty-three factories on the Council's register were subjected to regular inspection, no serious contraventions of the Factories Act were found.

No Outworkers are registered under Section 110—111 of the Factories Act 1937.

# FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1948

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of  
the Year 1951 for the Borough of Denbigh  
in the County of Denbighshire.*

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act 1937.

## PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c line No.	Number on Register.	Number of			M/c line No.
			Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†	1	9	20	1	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	2	40	58	4	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ‡ (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	3	4	8	—	—	3
<i>Total .....</i>		53	86	5	—	

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars.	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c line No.
		Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	Referred Inspector. By H.M.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient .....	9	2	2	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	2	—	2	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
<i>Total</i> .....	60	5	4	—	2	—	60

In directing the attention of the Members to the features of this Report, I desire to thank them for their considerate administration and in particular for their interest and helpful guidance.

In conclusion, I would state that as I took up my appointment in August, the credit for much of the work covered by this report is due to Mr. M. E. Morris, to whom I am greatly indebted.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

TREVOR H. ALDRICH,

Sanitary Inspector.





